Nnn Numb. 1527.

The Daily Courant.

Saturday, March 8. 1707.

Warſaw, Feb. 26.

LETTERS from Lemberg of the 14th Inſtant adviſe, that the great Council there met the 11th; and that the great General of the Crown mov'd, that it would be proper to invite King Staniſlaus's Adherents to aſſiſt in the ſaid Council: And then he gave in a Letter written to him by the Czar the 7th of this Month, containing in Subſtance, That his Czariſh Majeſty was determin'd not to make Peace with the Swedes without the Participation of the Republick; that 'twas very true Propoſals had been made to him for treating by himſelf, but that he would not conſent to it; and that however, he was diſpos'd to hearken to the Propoſitions of the Swedes, on Condition the Republick ſhould be included in the Treaty and ſend Commiſſioners to the Negociations. After the reading of this Letter, the Primate advis'd that neceſſary Care ſhould be taken that the Aſſembly might continue to ſit at Lemberg in Safety.

From the Amſterdam Courant, dated Mar. 12.

Amſterdam, Mar. 11. 'Tis advis'd from Dantzick, that a conſiderable Number of Muſcovites were come down on each ſide the Viſtula to Thorn, and that Part of them were drawing from thence towards Dantzick; that they deal very roughly with the Saxons and Poles that are not in their Intereſt and fall into their Hands; that the Czar arriv'd at Lemberg the 19th paſt with his whole Court; and that the Council was transferr'd from thence to Lublin, there to meet the 28th.

From the Amſterdam Gazette, dated Mar. 4.

Roveredo, Feb. 20. Some Advices give us ground to believe the French Troops will not continue long in the Mantuan.

Paris, Feb. 25. 'Tis advis'd that the Imperialiſts have laid formal Siege to the Caſtle of Milan: When they ſummon'd the Marquis de la Florida, who commands in it, to ſurrender; he retnrn'd Anſwer, that being in his 80th Year, he was too old to begin to be wanting to his Duty, and to the Fidelity he ow'd to Philip V.; and that he was reſolv'd to lay his Bones under the Ruines of the Place. We talk no longer of the Elector of Bavaria's going up to Alſace, and undertaking mighty Things on the upper Rhine; becauſe we begin to fear the King of Sweden has not thoſe Intentions we flatter'd ourſelves he had, and that he is not at all in the Intereſt of his Electoral Highneſs. A Major of the Count de Medavi's Army is arriv'd at Court, to repreſent to the King the Impoſſibility of the ſaid Count's maintaining his Troops in Italy, unleſs ſpeedily and powerfully ſuccour'd: The Court is not a little perplex'd on this Subject; for they are apprehenſive their Affairs will ſuffer in Spain if the Duke of Orleans be furniſh'd with an Army in Dauphine, ſtrong enough to enter Piemont, and by a Diverſion or otherwiſe to fetch off Count Medavi; or Medavi will be loſt, if they weaken the Army in Dauphine to augment their Forces in Spain. 9 French Merchant Ships and 4 Barks from the Levant, richly laden, are arriv'd at the Iſlands Hieres.

Paris, Mar. 4. The Officer that came from Count Medavi, is diſpatch'd back to him. with new Orders from the Court that are kept ſecret.

Hague, March 4. The Affair of the double Election to the Biſhoprick of *Munſter*, ſtands thus, according to the Advices from Rome of the 12th of laſt Month. 'The 10th of February the Congregation 'met, in Order to confirm or revoke their former 'Deciſion in Favour of the Biſhop of Paderborn. 'There were 14 Voices for confirming that Deciſion: Cardinal Panfili who ſhould have made the '15th, went over to the other Party. 6 voted for 'the Biſhop of Oſnabrug, and 6 for annulling both 'Elections. When the Secretary was going to Declare that the Majority was for the Biſhop of Paderborn, Cardinal Sacripante roſe up, tho' he was 'one of the 14, and ſaid he deſir'd Time to conſider 'a Scruple that was riſen in his Mind: It was objected, that having actually given his Vote, his Scruple 'came upon him too late: But the 12 Opponents 'joyning with him, cry'd out that the Affair was 'put off and left undecided; and ſo they broke up 'in Diſorder. The 13 have declar'd they will meet no more upon this matter, taking it to be decided.

Hague, March 11. The States wait impatiently for Advice whether the Pope has decided the Affair of *Munſter* for the Biſhop of Paderborn or not; that they may take Meaſures accordingly: In the mean Time, their Deputies have had private Conferences with the Miniſters of Pruſſia and Hanover on that Affair: In order to the ſiezing by Force on that Biſhoprick, if the Biſhop of Paderborn, finding the Court of Rome will not do him Juſtice, deſires their Aſſiſtance.

From the Antwerp Courant, dated March 15. *Which arriv'd Yeſterday from Flanders.*

Paris, March 11. The laſt Letters from Madrid brings little News; but 'tis whiſper'd at Court that Prince Tſerclaes de Tilly has had an unlucky Rencounter on the Frontier of Arragon, with a Detachment of Aragonians, who threaten to invade Navarre. Letters from Toulon of the 1ſt Inſtant adviſe, that one of our Privateers being come into that Port, reported that the Island of Sardinia was on the Point of revolting to K. Charles; But that the Viceroy had quaſh'd the Conſpiracy by timely ſiezing and impriſoning ſome and executing others. To Day the D. of Orleans's Baggage ſet out for Grenoble. The Review of the Guards de Corps is put off to the 18th Inſtant. 'Tis ſaid the Departure of the Duke of Vendome for Flanders, which was fix'd to the 24th Inſtant, is put off to a longer Time; and that he will not leave the Court, till he has Notice the Enemy's Army has taken the Field and made ſome Motions.

Liſle, March 12. Letters dated Yeſterday from Marli, adviſe, that Prince Tilly attempting to relieve Jaca in Arragon, was intirely defeated by the Arragonians.

From the Antwerp Courant, dated Mar. 15.

Dreſden, Mar, 5. The Swedes have made ſuch numerous Levies, that their Troops are already increas'd to 70000 choſen Men. They write from Poland that the Muſcovites are not a little ſurpriz'd, at the Alliance made between the King of Pruſſia and King Staniſlaus. The great Council that met at Lemberg, having had very warm Debates, is transferr'd from thence to Lublin, there to meet the 1ſt Inſtant. 'Tis ſaid the King of Sweden will not move with his Forces out of Saxony, till he hears what will be the Iſſue of that confus'd Aſſembly. The Princeſs Ragotski having taken Leave of the King of Sweden is ſet out from Leipſick for Dantzick in order to go from thence to Hungary.

Plymouth, Mar. 4. Yeſterday came in Her Majeſty's Ships the Warwick and Lark from the Streights, and under their Convoy 8 Ships from Gibralter for London.

London, March 8.

IN the *Courants* of the 10th, 13th and 20th of January laſt, was publiſh'd the Tranſlation of a Piece printed at the Hague under the Title of *Memoirs ſhewing that the French Proteſtants who retir'd out of France for the Sake of Religion, ought not to be depriv'd of the Profits of their Eſtates.* And in the *Poſtman* of Tueſday laſt is inſerted a *Letter*, which the Writer of that News-paper ſays was *written from the Hague*, and that it *contains the Sentiments which ſome Proteſtants abroad* have of thoſe Memoirs.

The Writer of the Courant does not think himſelf at all concern'd in any Diſpute that may be rais'd, whether thoſe *Memoirs* or any other Piece he publiſhes be written well or ill: Thoſe who know the Deſign of his Paper, expect nothing more from him, than that he ſhould tranſlate fairly ſuch Pieces as come to his Hands and may not be unfit to be publiſh'd, and leave it to others to judge of the Merits of theſe Pieces. But becauſe the Writer of the Poſtman, in his Introduction to the *Letter* which

which he tells us came from the *Hague*, has thought fit to mention the *English Publisher* of the Memoirs, that while the *Author* of them was under Reproof the *Translator* might not escape without Censure; the Writer of the Courant finds himself under an Obligation to go a little out of his Road, principally from a Motive to offer something in Vindication of a Stranger.

The Writer of the *Letter* begins thus:

'Sir, I have perused the Memoirs that have been published here, in England, and *some other Parts*, relating to the French Protestants; and to comply with your desire, I shall freely communicate to you the Opinion of several Persons of Note nearly concerned in this Case. As to the Author of the Memoirs, I shall not trouble you with any Account of him; you ask me what People think of his Performance, and not of his Person: I shall only tell you, that People are very much surprized that a Private Man should venture abroad such Memoirs relating to a Case wherein above a Million of Persons are concern'd, and should *give up the thing*, which is the chief Subject of their Prayers, I mean the *Restoration of the publick exercise of the Protestant Religion in our Native Country*, for the liberty of disposing of the Temporal Estates which the Refugees left behind them.

Having premis'd this, he takes Occasion in the rest of his Letter to exclaim tragically against the Author of the Memoirs, for misrepresenting the French Refugees, "as Men that have forgotten their Country, and "think no more of rebuilding the Walls of their Zion: Whereas he assures us he knows many of them that "groan Night and Day for the Desolation of Jacob; "and that some others who have left considerable E-"states in France, would willingly renounce their just "Claims to them, if they could at that Rate purchase "*the Liberty of their Holy Religion in their native Country*, "or in other Words, *The Restoration of the Edict of Nantes.*

Now to bring this Matter to a short Issue, it will be sufficient to shew, 'That the Writer of the Letter has 'only form'd a perfectly wrong Notion of the Design 'of the Author of the Memoirs, and pursued that No-'tion with the same good Understanding. For Proof of which little more is requisite than barely to state the Fact.

The Piece in Question is intitul'd (as has been already said) *Memoirs shewing that the French Protestants who retir'd out of France for the Sake of Religion, ought not to be depriv'd of the Profits of their Estates.* There is not the least Hint in the Title, that the Author intended this for a general Memorial in Behalf of the French Protestants: He does not propose to discuss the general Question, *What shall the Allies demand of the French King, in Favour of his Protestant Subjects, when a Peace shall come to be treated?* Nor does he by any one Word or Syllable in all his Piece, give the least Colour to any Man to surmise, that he thinks *nothing more* ought to be ask'd for the French Refugees, than that they should be allow'd the Profits of the Estates they left in France. He only took upon him to prove, 'That several Kings of 'France have by their own Edicts confess'd, that *in 'taking away from their Subjects the free Exercise of Religion 'according to their Consciences in their own Country, they 'thought it but just to allow them the Power of disposing of 'their Estates, if they should chuse to retire out of the King-'dom.* He likewise proves, by the publick Decrees of 'the Emperours and the Estates of the Empire, that they 'have acted in the same Manner; pursuant to the com-'mon Right of Mankind, not granted or establish'd by 'any particular Potentate, but due to all Men by the 'Laws of Nature and Nations. To say all in a few Words: As he has more Understanding, so he has more Modesty than some Scriblers in England, who think themselves qualified to write at the shortest Warning on all Manner of publick Subjects: He wisely contents himself with treating one plain Argument, which he had made himself capable of proving, and has done it very solidly and clearly; yet without intruding himself upon his Superiours, or importuning them to receive Instruction from him: No, he leaves them to make what Use they think fit of his humble Opinion on this particular Subject, which ('tis suppos'd) none before him had professedly undertaken. He could not but judge it needless to take Pains to prove the Injustice of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and to plead for its Re-establishment; that having been done sufficiently, over and over, long ago: As he takes Care to inform us in the very Words following,

'There are an *infinite* Number of *invincible* Reasons 'that *unanswerably* shew the *Injustice* of the Revocation 'of the Edict of Nantes. But the Design of these Me-'moirs being principally to prove the Right which the 'Protestants who have retir'd out of France have to the 'Profits of their Estates, we shall not enter into a par-'ticular Enumeration of them; the rather because they 'have been sufficiently set forth formerly in several 'Pieces, particularly in the *Plaintes des Protestans cruelle-'ment opprimez dans le Royaume de France*, printed at Co-'logne in 1686, and of which the deceased M. Claude 'the Father is suppos'd to be the Author; in the *Hi-'stoire Apologetique ou Defence des Libertez des Eglises Re-'formées de France*, printed at Mentz in 688; and in 'another Treatise written expresly on this Subject, and 'intitul'd *l' Irrevocabilite de l' Edit de Nantes*, printed at 'Amsterdam in 1688.

Our Author having prov'd the single Position he undertook, in the most convincing Manner; sat him down quietly, with the Satisfaction of having well discharg'd a particular Task he had taken upon himself; excluding no Man from offering as good Arguments for the other just Rights of the French Refugees. What does the Writer of the *Letter* hereupon? why very wisely take it for granted, that because our Author has out of Judgement chosen, to discuss thoroughly only one weighty Point that he had studied and was Master of, in Favour of the French Protestants, truely he has *given up* all the rest of their Claims.

But 'tis no Wonder this Gentlemen should draw so absurd a Conclusion; after the extraordinary Specimen he has given of his Logick in the two following Passages of his Letter; with which we shall conclude, being asham'd to push so weak an Adversary any further.

'At first some People believ'd, that these Memoirs 'were written and publish'd by Order of the French 'Court, to endeavour to perswade such of the Allies 'who concern themselves in the Fate of our Churches, 'that the French Refugees desire nothing but the li-'berty of disposing of their Estates: and that having 'under their Generous Protection, forgotten their 'Country, they think no more of Rebuilding the Walls 'of their Zion. I confess this suspicion has a great 'air of probability.

'We have several Letters from France that give us 'cause to believe, that the Ministers being sensible of 'the wrong step they made, in forcing so many Peo-'ple to quit their Native Country, will not be sorry 'to be in some manner compell'd to Restablish our E-'dicts.

Which is as much as to say, 'Tis not improbable the French Court procur'd these Memoirs to b e publish'd *to keep* the Refugees *abroad*; Because they would be glad to have them return *home.*

At the Desire of several Persons of Quality.

AT the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, this present Saturday, being the 8th of March, will be presented an Opera, call'd, Camilla. And Sen. Valentini will perform the part of Turnus. With Entertainments of Dancing, particularly the Union Dance by Monsieur Dubargues and Miss Santlow. And on Tuesday next (for the Benefit of Mrs. Mountford) will be Reviv'd a Comedy, call'd, Sir Solomon Single, or, The Cautious Coxcomb. The parts of Sir Solomon by Mr. Estcourt, Peregrine by Mr. Powel, Ralph by Mr. Pinkethman, Single by Mr. Bickerstaff, and Betty by Mrs. Mountford.

Never Acted before.

By her Majesty's Company of Comedians.

AT the Queen's Theatre in the Hay-Market, this present Saturday, being the 9th of March, will be presented a new Comedy, call'd, The Stratagem. Written by the Author of the Recruiting Officer. And being oblig'd on Monday next to Act the Careless Husband, for the Benefit of Mr. Cibber, on Tuesday the Stratagem will be Acted again.

If R. B. who went from his Master on Wednesday Morning last, with some Cash, will return in a short time, he shall be kindly receiv'd and his Reputation preserv'd, and continued in his Place; Application for the Truth hereof may be made to Mr. Kellett at the Ship Tavern behind the Royal Exchange.

Whereas one Andrew Litle, a Boy of about 15 Years of Age, pitted with the Small-pox, a Mole on his Cheek, lank brown Hair, in a short Sea-Coat, Red Waistcoat and Breeches, or a Grey Livery Coat, Blue Waistcoat and Breeches, a Frock and other wearing Apparel, did go from his Master. If any Person secures him and sends or brings him back to his Master, or to the Keeper of the Workhouse London, shall be satisfied for their trouble, and their Charges paid.

A small Picture of a Womans Head Painted on Board, 10 Inches, was blown out of a Balcony over-against the Conduit on Snow-hill about 8 a Clock. Whoever brings it to Joseph Partington's Picture-Seller by the Conduit on Snow-hill, shall have 5 s. Reward, provided the Pannel be not broke.

Whereas 2 Persons took Coach from Spittle-Fields and were drove into Coleman-street, had in the Coach with them 30 odd Pieces of Mantua Silk, the Coachman and one of the Men taking them out of the Coach and carrying them into the Warehouse, a little time after one of the Pieces of Silk was mist, whereupon it was suppos'd to be left in the Coach; if the Coachman or any one else hath it and will bring it to Mr. Ely Writing-Master in Token-house-yard in Lombury, or to John's Coffee-house in Swithing's-Alley near the Royal Exchange, shall have 2 Guineas Reward, so that the right Owner may have it again, or if offer'd to be pawn'd or sold pray stop it and give notice as aforesaid, and you shall have the same Reward if Recover'd.

At the Black-Boy Coffee-house in Ave-Mary-Lane, this Evening exactly at 5 a Clock, will be continued the Sale (by Auction) of English Books in 8vo. amongst many other valuable ones are the Earl of Clarindon's Hist. of the late Rebellion, in 6 Vol. Abp. Tillotson's Sermons, 14 Vol. Eachard's Roman Hist. 5 Vol. Plutarch's Lives and Morals, in 10 Vol. Scott's Christian Life, 5 Vol. Sir W. Temple's, Dr. Sherlock's, Dr. Stanhop's, Dr. Horneck's, &c. Works. Catalogues may be had of Mr. Hawe's Bookseller in Ludgate-street, and at the Place of Sale.

On Tuesday the 11th of March 1706-7, will be Expos'd to Sale, at the Royal Fishery Coffee-house in Thames-street at the corner of Elbow-Lane at 5 of the Clock in the Afternoon precisely, 21 Pipes of Extraordinary Good Syder fit for Bottleing. To be seen in a Celler in Elbow-Lane any time in the Day till the time of Sale, being fiez'd by a Statute of Bankrupt.

LONDON: Printed, and sold by Sam. Buckley, at the Dolphin in Little Britain.